The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,573. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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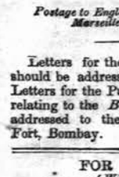
(With immediate dispatch.)



THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CARNAGHAN, Commander, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Ship-owners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain under any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Remington*, A. PEARSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain PEARSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
18th August 1863. Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Barque *Adelaide*, COOPER, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COOPER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
17th August 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Baron Renfrew*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their goods, otherwise they will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of those concerned.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Rees and Owners.
Bombay, 19th August 1863.

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Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
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FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & CO.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—An Airy and COMMODIOUS HOUSE on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Mr. Henry De Colnets. For particulars apply on the premises to
JEWANJEE MANECKJEE.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRANCE, the HOUSE in Church Street, a part of which Premises was lately occupied by the P. & O. S. N. Company.

Apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE NESSERWANJEE CAMA & Co.
No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a small but comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE for two months, from 1st September to 1st November. Rent very moderate. Enquire of NANCY FARPIA, Meadow Street.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR, J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK WILL BE OPENED on the 1st proximo, for the transaction of local Banking business in all its branches.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th August 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends there being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11d. „
On Ireland do. ..... }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... }

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,391,000 (£343,640.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11½d. „
On Demand .....1s. 11½d. „
On France 6 months' sight....frs. 2·50 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2·53 „ „
On Demand..... „ 2·50 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) & Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ On demand ..1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ..1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland ..... }

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office, without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,638 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,388 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
„ On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters covering them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay 17th June 1863.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6½. per Rupee; pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Malableshwar, Joojooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Mauritius Bay	1	8
Maulmain River	1	8
Zanzibar	1	8
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	0
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Tenasy, Mergui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	8
Bombay Harbour	2	8
Several Bays near Cape Aden	2	8
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	8
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Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	480 to 490
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OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,616.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "		7 to 7-1
Gingelly mixed (Black " (and White)		32 to 33
		37 to 38
Niger "		25 to 26

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 31st July 1863.	From 1st to 8th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,159
" 1862-63	39,769	377	40,146
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 11th Aug. 1863.	From 12th to 18th Aug. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	39,005½	286	11½	39,381½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 11th Aug. 1863.	From 12th to 18th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,010	...	25,010½
" 1862-63	36,407½	209½	36,617½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,068½	...	4,068½
Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62		Chests	132
Do. 1862-63		"	2,764½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62		Chests.	3
Do. 1862-63		"	342

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 12TH TO 18TH AUG. 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62. Chests.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *Ernest* 209½
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
None.
Total..... 209½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st Octobe and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. T. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 1st August 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 20	Lancastrian	Donaldson	Liverpool 2 June.
	Lady Franklin	Rawle	Cardiff 2 May.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Lady Franklin*, from Cardiff.—Spoke the H. M.'s Gun Boat *Vigilant*, bound to Trincomallee in Lat. 56 S., Long. 58-3 E., she kindly sent some newspapers on board.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 20	Bucephalus	Boyd	London.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Lancastrian*, from Liverpool.—Mr Brownlead.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.—Mrs. Heron; Mr. Fagan; Captain Stone; Mr. C. W. Beyley; and 90 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Tozzer*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 100 cases Gum Arabic, 390 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Defiance.—12 cases Fishmaws, 18 cwt 1 qr. 20 lbs., Wallace and Co.

For Liverpool.

British India.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 20 bales Cotton, 79 cwt.; 21 bales Wool, 63 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Courjee Premjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mohmud Roysy.

John Lyon.—202 bales Cotton, 707 cwt., Lalljee Hurichund and Co.; 400 bundles Country Galls, 200 cwt., Jaychund Enderjee; 30 bales Wool, 99 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Jacob Savoo and Co.; 130 bales Goat Hair, 99 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Jacob Savoo and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Chuturbhoos Assaria.

Contest.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee.

City of London.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Macnee and Co.

Duke of New Castle.—261 packages Common Cowdies, 131½ cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee.

Dalkeith.—124 bundles Linseed, 62 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Negotiator.—600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

British.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Khatesy Sakerchund.

For Suez.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Shawls, 17 pieces Hajee Mirza Suffer Misky.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

750	Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
719	Coleroon, Hall.	July 15
1015	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily.	
1153	East, Boyd.	
830	Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co.	
1661	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
939	Glorious, Vale—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
956	Preston, Medlett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
890	Stamboul, Towar.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—K. Bates & Co.	May 27
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
945	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1220	Black Prince, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1393	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 20
1328	Hahneman, Phillips.	May 18
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunninghame—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
	Jduna, Sandberg.	
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Monsoon—Remington & Co.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	
1117	Protector, Clark.	
727	Principle, Cooke, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1129	Scimitar, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1229	Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	
294	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
983	Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co.	
	Valiant, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1046	Chiltwilsbury, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
	Clasomerdon, Gibson.	
1325	Eurcolydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
1957	Lord Palmerston, H. Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co, Sillery, W. Macaley.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1160	Eldorado, Hayes.	
569	Tallulah, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19

FROM HARTLEPOOL VIA ADEN.

759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	

FROM SYDNEY.

830	Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17

FROM SUNDERLAND,

867	Mogul.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1947	Euxine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,	May 6

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	
1054	Madeline.	

FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.

600	Relief, Sorby.	
1245	Istamboul, Deuchars.	
1350	Golden South.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Avabboy, Marr.	
1290	Gorilla, Hill.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

467	Astero'd, Gardener.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
826	Clyneene.	
1056	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
908	Esmeralda (s.)	June 29
894	Futahool Aziz.	
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
1306	Inkermann, Grant.	
	Jehan Geer.	July 1
804	Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 2
	Leucothea.	
664	Mary Ann.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera.	
523	Quicksteep.	
947	Rohamance.	April 17
806	Shen Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17

FROM BUSHIRE.

651	Diligentia, Porter—Finlay, Clark & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.

1400	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back) June 6
399	Angelo.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

633	Faize Allum.	June 27
1163	India, Guthrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
665	Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Briarley.	July 15
548	Melody, James.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Gunmeneen, Burt.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
489	Nynas, Hutchison.	
	Rozana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Aliporo, Fleming & Co.	July 10
	Appelina, Weighell.	

FROM LONDON.

477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chuncra, Mott.	
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 9, announced the arrivals of the *Rewcun*, Bangs, from Mauritius 12th July, touched at Galle 30th July; and *Congress*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 13, American Ship *Greenwood*, E. Stone, from Greenock and Scotland 30th March.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.]

Geach, Captain G., Invalid Establishment, on leave, from Surat.

Gilbert, Assistant Surgeon J., 7th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Elliot, Captain J. M. D., 1/4 King's Own Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 20.

Fagan, Lieut. J., 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, on duty, to Neemuch.

Dunsterville, Major J. B., Staff Corps, on leave, to Kirkee.

Stone, Captain G. H., R. A., on duty, to Rajkote.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 20TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Major Kemps, 103rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at the same time and place, for the trial of Private Robert Miller, Private Henry Parker, and Private John Davies, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

2. A Court of Inquiry, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M., at the Colaba Sanitarium, to investigate and report upon the circumstances under which a Gong has been stolen from the Sanitarium:—

President.—Captain Muter, 21st Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern from 103rd Regt., and the Quarter Master 18th Regt. N. I.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. Newport, 18th Regt. N. I., from 26th to 28th August 1863, both days inclusive, to proceed to Poona.

4. In accordance with Section 44, para 808, page 105, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code, the undermentioned Officers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation:—

Lieut. Stevenson, 6th Dragoons.
Captain C. E. H. Cotes, 21st Brigade R. A.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1863.

No. 425.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Blunt La Touche, to be Captain, from the 27th July 1863, vice Captain Griffith (Staff Corps), deceased on the 26th idem.

General List.

Ensign Macclesfield Forbes Goumasker, to be Lieutenant, from the 27th July 1863, vice Lieutenant C. B. LaTouche, 17th Regt. N. I., promoted.

No. 427.—The following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 19th July 1863.—By Major General Green, C. B. appointing Surgeon Major J. Miller, Staff Surgeon at Mhow and Senior Medical Officer in that Division of the Bombay Army, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mhow Division, until the arrival of Surgeon Major Glasse, or until further orders.

General List.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1863.

No. 428.—With reference to Section XXX. of Act X. of 1862, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp duties," it has been decided on legal opinion "that the only special exemption to which Officers, and Soldiers are now entitled is that provided by Article 8 of Schedule B, namely, Mookhtarnamas executed by an Officer or Soldier of the Army."

Except in any Court of Justice established by Royal Charter, or in any Court of Small Causes established within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any such Court,

Stamp duties under no Instrument or Writing of any of the kinds specified in Schedule B.

Schedule B. as requiring stamps on the Schedule B annexed to this Act shall be filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Justice or Government office, or shall be received or furnished by any public officer unless such Instrument or Writing be upon a stamp of value not less than that indicated to be proper for it by the said Schedule B. Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to repeal any special provision in the Code of Civil Procedure or in any other Act or Regulation for the use of plain or unstamped paper in any judicial proceeding, unless such provision shall be expressly repealed by this Act.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1863.

No. 429.—Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, Cadet 3rd European Regiment, and *paid* doing duty Officer 29th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1863.

No. 430.—The following Establishment is allowed for the Vingorla Hospital, in addition to that authorised by Art. 236, page 475 of Jameson's Code:—

1 Goorgah,	1 Bheestie,	1 Sweeper.

No. 431.—The following extract, paragraphs 2 and 3 of a letter from the Secretary of State, No. 96, dated 17th July 1863, is published:—

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Crooke, C.B., six months.
Major J. B. Dunsterville, three months.
Captain H. G. Raverty, six months.
Lieutenants G. Braunvell, F. W. Jones, Sir J. Louis, Bart., J. Becke, T. T. B. Walsh, R. J. Hotchkis, and H. C. Moore, six months.
Lieutenant S. Russell: three months.
Assistant Surgeon W. C. Brown, six months.
Assistant Surgeon H. F. McGrath, six months.
Assistant Surgeon W. Davey, four months.
Captain D. J. Nasmyth, of the Engineers, has been granted an extension of leave for three months, for the purpose of studying the Art of Photozincography.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th August 1863.

Under the Orders of Government a Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the Village of Kirkee on the afternoon of Monday 24th instant, at 5 P.M. for the purpose of reporting on subject which will be communicated to the President by the Adjutant General of the Army:—

Major General Smith, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Members.

Colonel Pottinger, C.B., Commissary General, Lieut. Colonel Phayre, Quarter Master General, Lieut. Colonel Wray, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Lieut. Colonel Bell, Superintending Engineer Northern Division. Lieut. Colonel Hatch, Superintendent Gun Carriage Manufactory and Major Haggard, Superintendent Gun Powder Manufactory, will attend the Committee.

Lieut. G. McKnight Hartigan, 5th Regt. N.I.I., will proceed and join the Head Quarters of his Regiment at Dharwar.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery 7th Battery 21st Brigade.—Captain C. S. H. Cotes, from 12th to 31st August 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1863.

No. 49.—Instead of the Rule given in Act 37, Section XIV., page 151, Naval Pay and Audit Code, the following Rule is appointed for the Bombay Marine:—

Advances to such amount as the details of the demand may show to be needful will be made to Commanders of Ships in Harbour on receipts countersigned by the Superintendent of Marine, in confirmation of the necessity.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1863.

Mr. W. Downing 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 26th March 1863, inclusive

Civil.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 20.)

Mr. James Hunter, Assistant Magistrate of Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Sholapoor Districts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. R. Evans is re-appointed Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, from the 14th July 1863.

The following Gentlemen of the Civil Service passed the Departmental Examinations, noted against their names, on the 10th ultimo:—

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, 2nd Standard.
Messrs. J. Hunter, T. H. Stewart, E. H. Little, A. C. Trevor, and J. R. Naylor, 1st Standard.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. Ross, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., has been appointed to Act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, from the 8th April last, vice Surgeon Major Glasse.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants C. F. Baldwin, R.E., and E. L. Marryat, R.E. Probationary Assistant Engineers, are promoted to the grade of 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, from the 24th July and 4th August 1862, respectively.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, B.M., has been appointed Acting Registrar of the University of Bombay, from the 12th November last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Thomas Horsfall is appointed to act as Chaplain of Adea, during the absence of the Reverend W. H. Cummins, or until further orders.

Government Notifications.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of a Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of Pilot Boat No. 1 while in tow of the Ship *Excellent*, on the afternoon of the 1st August, which is concurred in by His Excellency the Governor in Council, is published for general information;—

"To Captain W. C. BARKER, I. N.,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 4th August 1863.

SIR,—In accordance with your order (dated yesterday) we assembled this day to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of No. 1 Pilot Boat, while in tow of the Ship *Excellent*, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 1st idem, and after a strict examination of the Pilot in charge of the vessel at the time, Mr. Walke, the Tindal, and two of the leading boatmen, we have the honour to report as follows:—

That no blame can be attached to the Pilot for the loss of the Boat, a heavy sea curling up and breaking on board, which no precaution could avoid, as the vessel was then passing through the broken water caused by a strong fresh setting out of the harbour meeting the rush of tide from Back Bay and the north; the crew also are free from blame.—We have the honour to be, &c.

J. E. C. PEYCE,
1st Assistant Master Attendant, and President.
W. G. CORKE,
2nd Assistant Master Attendant, and Member.
T. F. GOWARD, Senior Pilot, and Member."
W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated the 3rd ultimo, and of its accompaniment:—

India Office, London, 3rd July 1863
(PUBLIC.—No. 19.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

SIR,—The congratulatory addresses from the Inhabitants of Bombay to the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales in honour of the Marriage of their Royal Highnesses, which were forwarded to me in your Political Letters of the 28th of April last, Nos. 8A and 8B have been laid before Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, who have been pleased graciously to receive the same. I request that you will deliver to the writers of the address to the Prince and Princess, the enclosed letter which has been written to them by command of His Royal Highness.

2. The address from the Municipal Commissioners, and the Inhabitants of the City of Ahmedabad forwarded in your letter of the 14th of May last, No. 15, has likewise been laid before the Prince and Princess, and graciously received by their Royal Highnesses.—I have the honour to be,

C. WOOD.

"Marlborough House, 26th June 1863.

Lieutenant General Knollys has received the commands of the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of an address from certain Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, whose names are affixed thereto, on the occasion of his marriage, and to convey His Royal Highness' cordial thanks for their warm congratulations on the event, and for their earnest good wishes for the future happiness of himself and the Princess.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Bombay."

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1863.

With reference to the Rules regarding Sub-Assistant Surgeons, published under Notification of 25th March 1861, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to Art. 9 quoted below.

Art. 9.—A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, proceeding for the first time, after appointment, to join a distant Station, will be entitled to Rupees 2 daily as travelling allowance for the regulated period, and to the advance of two months' pay, the advance to be liquidated by deduction of Rupees 50 monthly.

9. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon proceeding, for the first time, to join a distant station, which is beyond or not upon a line of Railway, will be entitled to Rupees 2 daily as travelling allowance for the regulated period, but if the station is in part or altogether reached by Rail-road, a mileage rate of 1½ anna per mile will be granted for the portion travelled by Rail, instead of the daily travelling allowance, agreeably to the Resolutions of the Government of India, No. 9893, of 17th November 1859, and No. 2521 of 24th March 1860.

9A. On first proceeding to join a distant station, two months pay in advance are allowed to be drawn, to be recovered by deductions of Rupees 50 monthly from the next and succeeding issues of pay.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished for general information:—

"No. 3890.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th July 1863.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 6 G. dated the 29th August 1862, sanctioning a classification of the appointments in the General Department of Account in substitution of the arrangement introduced by Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of the 13th May 1862, Covenanted Officers who entered the General Department of Account before that date are allowed to retain their privileges, and therefore when such Covenanted Officers are appointed to act for other Covenanted Officers in the Department, they are entitled to draw deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to Covenanted Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Covenanted Officers entering the Financial Department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate Rule for calculating the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution abovementioned all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, His Honor in Council observes that, as the Acting Allowance Rules of the Covenanted Service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the Rules which shall be applicable to all the Officers of the Financial Department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following Rules be observed in future:—

1st.—No Officer will receive any Deputation allowance for officiating for another Officer in the same class as himself.

2nd.—An Officer appointed to Officiate for another Officer in a higher class than his own, will draw, from the date of his taking charge

native population; especially as it regards the occurrence of epidemics, which, whenever they occur among natives indicate a condition of matters dangerous in the highest degree to the troops in the neighbourhood.

Referring to this subject, Sir Ranald Martin says, that when he was surgeon of the native hospital at Calcutta, he was always aware of the advent of cholera 15 or 20 days before it attacked the European population, by its prevalence among the natives, and that this was one of the reasons which led him to suggest sanitary improvements for Calcutta. The bad sanitary condition of this large city is indeed so notorious that Deputy-Inspector General Longmore who acted as sanitary officer at Calcutta during the mutiny, does not consider it necessary to describe it. He merely states that, as regards the chief part of the vast area covered by the city, that inhabited by the native population, the pestilential condition of the surface drains and yards, and many of the tanks among the huts and houses, would not be credited by any one who had not been among them. The influence in certain winds of these places is quite perceptible at Fort William, although there is a good esplanade between the fort and the bazaars. He has no doubt that there would be much more mortality among troops, were it not for the esplanade.

This great city has grown up by degrees in the entire absence of any efficient sanitary supervision. There has hitherto been no proper drainage. The water supply has been defective and bad; and the houses are much overcrowded.

The sanitary condition of the town of Madras, as described by Sir Charles Trevelyan, is as bad as that of Calcutta. The soil upon which the city stands is white sand. The river Kooam, which passes through it, is a tidal estuary, receiving all the town drainage along its course; but as the mouth of the estuary is silted up for most of the year, it becomes a foul stagnant open cesspool, which is washed out once a year by the floods. Sir C. Trevelyan describes the drainage as being "extremely "defective." There are, he says, plenty of drains, in one sense too many, for they are offensive in the extreme, because there are no means of propelling the offensive matter and getting rid of it. The drainage is effected by open drains "of the most offensive and scandalous description." There are no means of flushing them, on account of deficiency of water; and such is the offensive state of the general atmosphere from these defects, that a high wall is maintained between the Government House grounds and the body of the town, in one of the most thickly populated portions of the town, expressly for the purpose of excluding the noxious smell that may issue from the drains, thereby excluding the sea breezes and preventing the improvement of the adjoining part of the town, and thus greatly aggravating the evil.

The water supply for domestic use is likewise "extremely deficient," and it has become partially deteriorated by offensive matter from the drains. Sir C. Trevelyan states that the introduction of a pure water supply is an extremely popular subject, and extremely desired by the people; and that it is a matter of urgent necessity, on the commonest principles of duty, to provide it. He further states that the health of European troops must be more or less affected by those circumstances, and that he had proposed that the health of the European population of Madras should be improved (not by building a wall of separation between them and the natives, but) by powerfully acting on the conditions of health of the native population itself.

As to Bombay, the evidence contained in the Station Reports is of a similar character. The population is between 400,000 and 600,000. The drainage is very defective, the native houses generally in a filthy condition, with much ordure within their precincts, which has been accumulating for years. Nuisance is experienced in the town barracks from the wind blowing over the densely-packed houses, and also in Fort George from butchers' shambles and public necessaries about half a mile distant. Cholera follows its usual law of propagation in Bombay as elsewhere. Dr. John McLennan states that those natives living in the lowest, worst ventilated, and dampest part of the island, particularly in such places on the shore, suffer most. He also informs us that cholera and bad fever at one time frequently prevailed in the European crews of vessels undergoing repairs in the dockyard, a close, badly-ventilated situation, not far from the opening of a drain running into the harbour.

Dr. Haines shows that in 1861, the 16,200 deaths* among the population of Bombay were chiefly by zymotic diseases; thus, 1,600 deaths were by small-pox, 1,251 by cholera, and 7,024 by fever.

After calling attention to the insular situation of Bombay, its invigorating sea breeze, excellent water supply, and the abundance of open space for recreation, he goes on to add that when the streets are widened, when the water supply is rendered accessible to all, and when house drainage, and a proper system of sewage have been established, "there is no reason why Bombay should not rank among the very healthiest of tropical cities."†

The water supply at Agra is bad, and cholera has been fatal.

Delhi before 1857 was said to be unhealthy. Sir Charles Napier,‡ however, held that it might, perhaps, be made as healthy as any part of India. "In most parts of India," he says, "the effects of man's imprudence are attributed to the climate! If a man gets drunk, the sun has given him a headache, and so on. Every garden at Delhi, if not kept clean, becomes a morass; weeds flourish, filth runs riot, and Delhi is unhealthy. The result is, that the grandest city in India has the name of being insalubrious, though it does not appear to have any natural cause to produce sickness; no natural swamps which would require vast labour, science, and sums of money to overcome. Nothing evil, in short, that does not appear to be of man's own creation."

The natural advantages of Bangalore are very considerable; but it has nevertheless afforded a high sick and death rate, and the population, civil and military have suffered severely from dysentery and cholera. During the period included in the return from this station the barracks were bad, and their "conservancy," in the opinion of Inspector General Macpherson, worse. The natural drainage from the ridge on which the cantonment rests is good; but as it is not properly taken advantage of, the surface filth finds its way into the tank, which, during the dry season, supplies the dense native population with water. "Every obstacle," the commander-in-Chief Sir Patrick Grant adds, in a note, "has been thrown in the way of procuring a copious supply of pure wholesome water, but it is hoped they are now (in 1860) in a fair way of being overcome."

Inspector General Macpherson further notices that the native population of Trichinopoly exceeds 100,000; that the streets are clean; but that the "environs of the military cantonments are resorted to by the natives for the purposes of nature," giving rise, "by the excessive accumulation of surface filth, to offensive odours injurious to the public health."

Evidence of a similar kind might be adduced with regard to all native towns near military stations; but this brief statement of the sanitary defects existing in the seats of government of the three presidencies and at two or three of the more important stations is quite sufficient for the purpose we have in view.

It is satisfactory to find that we have come to be able to state that Bombay has recently been provided with an excellent water supply, and that extensive works of drainage have been undertaken at Calcutta.

In all native towns there is some system of cleansing and removing nuisances in existence; but this, though indispensable as far as it goes, constitutes only a small part of the sanitary improvement required. There can be no doubt that well-considered measures of water supply, drainage, paving, cleansing, and general construction in these towns would be attended with most beneficial results to the health of troops quartered near them. And as regards the native population, we concur in opinion with Sir C. Trevelyan, who says, "I consider that not only the preservation of life and health is concerned, but the strength and comfort and general efficiency of the population are involved; they would be better and abler men, women, and children for all the purposes of life, if the average standard of mental and bodily vigour were improved by the removal of these local causes of a low state of health."

Every military station in India has its bazaars, mostly in close proximity to the European lines. They consist of huts or houses arranged on no general plan, and without any regard at all to sanitary conditions. They have grown up anyhow, and have increased with the bazaar population, which always bears a very high proportion to that of the European troops at the station; *e.g.*, Bangalore, already referred to, has accommodation for about 1,700 European and 2,600 native troops. The native population within the cantonment is 124,000, three-fourths of whom live in the bazaar close to the European infantry barrack. There has hitherto been no limit to the proximity by which these large native populations may approach European barracks, nor to their position as regards prevailing winds. There are no regulations as to the general arrangement of the houses, the width or direction of streets, drainage, or water supply. The habits of the natives are such that, unless they are closely watched, they cover the whole neighbouring surface with filth; and if there be any ravines or pits in the neighbourhood they convert them into dangerous nuisances. There are generally no public necessaries. There are often open cesspits among the houses. The surface drainage sometimes flows into tanks, from which the water supply is derived. Surface cleansing and removal of nuisances are enforced with more or less efficiency by the bazaar magistrates, but, in the absence of both paving and efficient drainage, it is impossible to effect either object satisfactorily.

Sir R. Martin describes the cleansing and drainage of bazaars as quite deficient, and recommends systematic medical police arrangements for the purpose.

Deputy Inspector-General Stewart states that the natives generally retire to neighbouring ravines, where these exist, and that there used to be generally speaking, no proper police to maintain cleanliness.

Sir Proby Cautley gives the following account of the bazaars at Cawnpore:—

"To give the Commissioners an idea of the state of these bazaars, I may mention that the natives build their huts entirely of mud dug out of holes as near as possible to the place where they build. In the Cawnpore bazaar I came upon ponds full of black mud and all sorts of filth, and the whole place was utterly unventilated, which was a very remarkable illustration of how ill-health was produced, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but all round the place."

He states that the practice of pond-making, as a receptacle for refuse matter, is common to every town bazaar in India. They dig the mud for the huts close by, and do not fill in the hole again. This hole serves to receive all the filth of the town, where it remains exposed to the sun. As a bazaar becomes more populated it becomes less ventilated, and in time a very serious nuisance.

The Reports from the Stations confirm these general statements given in evidence and show that in time past bazaars have been neither more nor less than native towns of the worst class, which have grown up in and around military cantonments, without any suspicion having been apparently excited, in the first instance, as to their probable influence on the health of the troops.

The bazaar police is more efficient in some stations than in others, so that all bazaars do not present the same defects; and the regulations are considered to be very good, as far as they go, provided they are efficiently carried out.

The evidence on the structure and arrangement of stations shows that there is a considerable difference among them in these matters. The older stations are all more or less defective in many most important points. Sir R. Martin describes the arrangements of barracks and hospitals, with which he is conversant, as very deficient. He says that there has been a great neglect of the means of cleansing, and that the drainage is almost universally insufficient for the purposes of health.

In many of the older stations the buildings are so placed towards each other that the free external movement of the air, a condition essential to health in India, is obstructed so as to render the air positively stagnant. Sometimes high walls surround the buildings so closely as to produce the same result.

This class of defects, though existing more or less in most European stations, is most common in native lines, where the huts are often placed as close together as they can stand.

In new stations, such as those in the Punjab, at Umballa and Poona, there is more regularity of structure, and the different barrack buildings are sometimes arranged *en echelon* to catch the prevailing winds.

But the older stations are very irregular, as *e. g.*, the barracks at Madras, which consist of closed squares of buildings, at Cawnpore, Dinapore, &c., where the buildings are arranged so as to make good ventilation impossible.

In fortified stations the barracks are often very much crowded together, and some of them are in bomb-proofs, hardly fit for human habitation in such a climate.

DRAINAGE OF STATIONS.

All the stations are surface-drained with more or less efficiency, but with very few exceptions this is the only form of drainage which exists at any Indian station. The surface drains are either mere cuts in the ground, or they are formed with brick or some other material; and are led to an outlet, generally a cesspit, a ditch, or a ravine or nullah, where such exists. But very often the water is conveyed only to a certain distance from the barrack, and left to provide an escape for itself. The whole procedure is that usually adopted for camps, and is wholly unsuitable for permanent stations. Colonel Greathed states, as the result of his experience, that when there is a heavy fall of rain, it is very commonly not carried off as well as it might be. Even this surface drainage is executed on no general plan. Sir Proby Cautley states that one reason of the defective condition of the surface drainage is that the drainage of cantonments is generally done in detached bits, instead of being carried out comprehensively. He states that the want of drainage has been a general defect, but that latterly great improvements have been effected; that he attaches great importance to a proper system, and that were it carried out, he is of opinion that such places as Cawnpore, Delhi, Kurnal, would be comparatively free of disease. The annual mortality at Cawnpore has been as high as 91 in 1,000, chiefly from fever, dysentery, diarhœa, and cholera; which Sir Proby Cautley states, has been due to the condition of the station, the want of drainage, and the filth in the bazaar. And on being asked whether he considers Cawnpore a fair illustration of the general defects of drainage in India, he replies, "A very good illustration," admitting at the same time that it is perhaps an extreme one. Sir John Lawrence considers that drainage has not been cared for so much as it ought, although it has been improved considerably of late years. The flushing of the surface drains is generally left to periodical rains, or they are swept out by the native establishment.

The abstract of stational reports gives information as to the condition of the drainage at most of the stations.

So far as we can learn from these reports, there appears to be no method of conveying away the roof water from buildings, which consequently sinks into the ground where it falls, and accumulates moisture close to the foundations of both barracks and hospitals. There is no such thing as subsoil drainage carried out at any station. The rain-fall no doubt partially runs away by the surface drains; but the great bulk of it, amounting to several feet in depth during each rainy season, goes to saturate the subsoil with water. The conclusion of the rainy season is generally attended with a great increase in epidemic diseases. And, inasmuch as wet or damp subsoils are well ascertained causes of this class of maladies, even in cold climates, in such a climate as India the neglect of subsoil drainage within the area of stations is doubtless one great cause of increased sickness and mortality. Indeed the effect of undrained subsoil on health is well known in low-lying stations throughout India.

The floors of barracks and hospitals are often damp from this cause. Dr. James Bird cites, as an illustration, the case of Colaba, which was not sufficiently drained; the barracks were extremely unhealthy, and about 85 per cent. of the sickness arose from fevers. The floors rested on the ground, and water could be found within three feet of the surface. Such sites, he continues, produce a large amount of sickness, and a large amount of mortality generally.

Major-General Goodwyn mentions the case of Berhampore, in which the barrack square was pretty well drained; but the marshy state of native lines and of the parade ground, was a cause of unhealthiness.

In regard to Berhampore also, Dr. George Wallich says, "There is one part of it so unhealthy that Europeans will not live in it. One house has the name of 'Fever Hall,' and as certainly as any one goes to live in it, he takes fever."

The reason assigned for the absence of any but surface drainage is the want of sufficient fall at many stations; but if there be not fall enough to enable the subsoil to free itself of moisture, the ground is certainly unfit for occupation by troops, unless the water were pumped up and removed by machinery. All stations are not equally deficient in this respect; there must be many with fall enough for every purpose towards an available outlet.

There is, of course, no drainage for conveying away any of the fluid refuse of stations. In the majority of instances, this either passes off by the surface drains, or it is run into shallow cesspits, from which it is removed by hand, and carried or carted away. Sometimes the fluid refuse is passed into deep cesspits, at no great distance from the barracks, with the view of its draining into the subsoil; the water from the subsoil being, at the same time, the source which supplies the wells.

Neither latrines nor urinals are drained. For all the purposes to which drainage is applied in this country, as a means of preserving health, it is unknown in India. Our cities and towns, as well as our home stations, have been or are being drained, because the absence of drainage is well known to be fatal to health; while in the hot moist climate of India, no effectual step has been taken as yet to introduce this indispensable sanitary improvement.

The present surface drainage is altogether insufficient for conveying away fluid refuse. The drains are very liable to fall out of level, and to accumulate foul water at points dangerous to health. Were they ever so perfect in construction, they could only remove that part of the rain-fall which happened to flow into the surface drain along its line; but this would leave the subsoil charged with water and organic matter washed into the surface, the tendency of which is to render the ground more unhealthy (by the generation of malaria) than it would otherwise be, and in course of time, to make it uninhabitable.

The evidence given before us, as well as the stational reports, when carefully considered, all go to prove that the drainage of Indian stations on a well-digested plan to suit local circumstances, is a work of urgent necessity for improving the health of the army.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

THE THEATRE OF H. M. S. 103RD REGIMENT, AT COLABA.—There will not be any performance this evening, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather.

THE MORTUARY Return for the past week, shows some improvement in the health of the island. During this period there have been sixteen deaths less than in the preceding week, being 372 only, to 388. The number of casualties, however, is still above the mean of the corresponding period during the last ten years; Small Pox is now reduced to its average. Cholera casualties are 12 less, and measles 5 less than last week, but in diseases of the Nervous, Respiratory and Alimentary systems there is a slight increase. Cases of cachexy or debility number 11 more than the previous week, and rise to 50 per cent above their mean. Still born cases 4.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	5
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	7	Other diseases	13
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	105	Fever	6
Cholera	39	Cholera	1
Measles	5	Measles	0
Small Pox	2	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	98	Other diseases	3
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	41	Fever	2
Cholera	12	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	31	Other diseases	1

* 10,559 bodies were buried, 4,736 burnt, and 905 exposed to carrion birds.

† Fourth Report on Deaths in Bombay, by Rob. Haines, M.B., p. x.

‡ Sir Charles Napier, Defects of Indian Gov., p. 271.

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 yrs.
Small-pox	2	2
Cholera	53	16
Measles	5	1
Fever	159	130
Nervous system	9	12
Vascular system	0	0
Respiratory system	29	19
Alimentary system	52	39
Cachexy	43	28
Accidents	2	3
Other diseases	18	9
Total	372	259

THE PROTEAN NANA IN A NEW ASPECT.—A correspondent informs us that he was assured by a Nepaulese that, after the final discomfiture of the rebels and their dispersion in the Nepaul Terai, the Nana and his brother were protected by Jung Bahadoor, and allowed to remain at a place called Johanee Kutcherry, about fifteen to twenty miles from the British territory. Here they continued to reside until some eighteen months ago, when the Nana became very ill from an enlargement of the spleen, and was for some time in considerable danger. Pitying his deplorable condition, Jung Bahadoor caused the two brothers to be removed to Khatmandoo, where he gave them a good house to live in, but forbade them ever to go abroad. While at Johanee Kutcherry, the Nana was disguised as a Jogee, and served a small temple. If there be any truth in this statement—and the Nepaulese had no apparent motive for deceiving our informant—it can hardly be the real Nana who is now in the hands of the Police.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 10.

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M., *Monday,* 10*th August to* 9 A.M., *Monday,* 17*th August,* 1863.

Date.	Day.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade	Byculla.	Victoria Gardens, Mount.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Aug. 3	Monday	·20	·42	·30	·66	·13
4	Tuesday	·20	·78	·90	·34	1·90
5	Wednesday	3·16	2·78	3·29	3·79	3·16
6	Thursday	·47	·48	·74	·53	·63
7	Friday	·85	·90	·54	·61	·15
8	Saturday	·63	·69	·65	·55	1·27
9	Sunday	·21	·05	·37	·28	·15
Total for Week		5·72	6·10	6·79	6·76	6·99
Previously recorded		55·39	55·40	60·94	59·58	54·88
Total fall up to 3rd Aug.		61·11	61·50	67·73	66·34	61·87

In the Report from the Colaba Observatory the Day is from midnight to midnight, and in those from the Fort and Esplanade it is from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act, made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Manuel Braz de Souza, A Compositor in the Bombay Education Society's Press, date of petition filed 4th August 1863.

Huckimjee Ameejee Jeewunjee Huckimjee, and Ismaljee Huckimjee, none, date of petition filed 4th August 1863.

Khemjee Moorarjee, A priest, date of petition filed 6th August 1863.

Manocklall Hargovun, a broker, date of petition filed 6th August 1863.

Shaloom Suckoba Penker, a Carpenter, date of petition filed 7th August 1863.

Hadfiz bin Shaik Mudar, a bookbinder, date of petition filed 8th August 1863.

Dawood Zinna, unemployed, date of petition filed 8th August 1863.

Henry Towers, a plumber, date of petition filed 13th August 1863.

Madhowrao Wisswanath, a Clerk in the office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co, date of petition filed 13th August 1863.

Sookdew Gopilall, a Merchant, date of petition filed 12th August 1863.

Syed Mahomed Salleh bin Syed Ahmed and Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ahmed, trading in Bombay in the style of Syed Ahmed Hussun Modnee, Sons, and company, date of petition filed 15th August 1863.

Wittoo Goonjee and Suruswutteebaee (*alias* Dhakleebaee, widow), dealers in Toddy, date of petition filed 17th August 1863.

Sha Doolub Khoda and Mooljee Cullianjee, the first is a dealer in cloth and the second a shroff, date of petition filed 17th August 1863.

Memon Oosman Veedha, a dealer in Spices, &c., date of petition filed 17th August 1863.

Balla vullud Shaik Ebram and Mahomed Shaik Ebram, dyers, date of petition filed 17th August 1863.

Julia Robertson (*alias* M. Bowyer), none, date of petition filed 17th August 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Khemjee Moorarjee, 1st Monday in September next at 11 o'clock.

Madhowrao Wisswanath, Dajiba Pandoorang, Manocklall Hurgovundass, Henry Towers, Syed Mahomed Salleh bin Syed Ahmed, and Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ahmed.

Balla Vullud Shaik Ebram and Mahomed Shaik Ebram, Julia Robertson (*alias* M. Bowyer), Memon Oosman Veedha, Huckimjee Ameejee, Jeewanjee Hakimjee, and Ismaljee Hakimjee, Dawood Zinna, Wittoo Noonajee and Suruswutteebee or Dhacleebaee Widow, Sha Doolub Khoda and Mooljee Cullianjee, Shaloom Suckoba Penker, Manuel Braz de Souza, and Mahomed Cassum and Suckinabeebee, 3rd Monday in September next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this 18th day of August 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—20TH AUGUST 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

BURGLARY.—Thomas McPherson, an European, aged 24 years, was placed at the bar charged with robbing from the dwelling of George Edward Holiwell, a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, several gold and silver watches, two gold chains, a key, a seal, a ring, a sovereign and ten franc pieces, &c., of the aggregate value of four hundred and eleven rupees, eight annas.

The prosecutor stated that he resided at Piquet road at the verge of the esplanade. About eleven or twelve o'clock on the night of the 18th instant, after winding up the four watches now in Court, he placed them on the table in his bed room, when all the things before enumerated were safe. About 8 o'clock the next morning all the articles were missing, and the morocco case, in which he had placed his wife's watch had been left lying on the floor, open. On examining the room, footmarks were discovered on the sofa-cover underneath the window by which some person must have entered the room, by getting over a tiled roof, and of which some of the tiles were found to be broken. About one o'clock the same day Mr. Constable Graham produced all the stolen articles, with the exception of the sovereign.

Mr. Constable Graham said, that after examining the premises where the robbery had been committed, from information received from a person named Coleman, he arrested the prisoner, when he found all the property on his person, with the exception of two gold coins which the witness gave up afterwards.

William Coleman said he was an engineer, and knew the prisoner, who was a seaman. He had called upon him, where witness resided, (at Mr. Bell's) about daylight, and showed him two gold coins and a silver watch with gold chain and key and ring. He said he wished to get the money changed, but purposed keeping the watch. Witness got the coins changed for him. In consequence of what he afterwards heard, witness caused the prisoner to be apprehended, and when taken before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Edginton, the property was found upon the prisoner's person.

A dealer in gold and silver, named Gungadass Murkundass, said he bought the gold coin produced for nine rupees, of the witness Coleman, but did not see the prisoner when the coin was brought to him; and another man in the same trade said, he had purchased a small gold coin for three rupees of the same witness.

The prisoner who had nothing to say, was fully committed to take his trial for the offence at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

DRUNKENNESS.—Peter Donald, aged twenty five years, pleaded guilty to the charge of drunkenness, and indecent exposure in the streets.

Mr. Constable Wood stated that the prisoner was in a very bad state, and that his dress was so disarranged that he was indecently exposed.

His Worship fined the prisoner five rupees, or in default to be imprisoned with hard labour in the County Jail for ten days.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—20*th August.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Three Mahomedans named Ibrahim Abdool Cadir, Mahomed Ismael and Hunsraj Rahim, were respectively placed at the bar, the first two were charged with the theft of certain gold ornaments, of the value of four hundred and fifty-one rupees, and the latter with receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen.

Hurdass Oomersee, the prosecutor, on being duly sworn stated, he is a sweetmeat seller, and lives and keeps his shop in the same house in Bhendy Bazar Road. On the night of Sunday, the 9th of August instant, about twelve o'clock, he shut up his shop and retired to bed for the night. On the following morning, the 10th inst., about a quarter-past five o'clock, he rose as usual. He went into his cook room, and found on the floor scattered about some small boxes and clothes. He went into the room behind the cook room and found it wide open; also the till of a box in which he kept his ornaments and money. Prosecutor examined the contents of the box, and missed from it certain ornaments and money. Finding that a theft had been committed, he went downstairs into the street to call the police. Prosecutor saw a policeman approaching his house who shewed to the prosecutor two ivory bangles, which he identified as his. On the morning of Sunday last, in consequence of what a police sepoy told the prosecutor, he accompanied him to the house of a prostitute in Bhendy Bazar Road; where he found the prisoner No. 2 in custody. From what the prisoner No. 2 said they went to the prisoner No. 3, in whose presence the prisoner No. 2 said, "produce the ornaments which have been given," the prisoner No. 3 said, "come to my house and I shall give them." They then went to the house of the last prisoner, where he produced the stolen property, which was recognized by the prosecutor.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoners No. 1 and 2 to Jail. The third prisoner was admitted to bail.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Ragoo Dajee, was this day finally placed at the bar, and committed by His Worship to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing sixty rupees in cash, the property of one Dossa Doongursey, on the 13th instant.

CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS AGAINST AN ENGINE DRIVER.—Mr. W. Wheately, an Engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company was charged with being drunk.

Mr. Barton attended on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. William John Thompson stated,—I am the locomotive foreman in the service of the G. I P. Railway Company, at their works at Byculla. I know the defendant Wheatley. On the 6th of August instant, about a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning I was at the end of the run shed. I went there in consequence of what one Russell told me. I saw the defendent under the engine. He was then under the engine examining it. He was in the ash pit. I called him out of the ash pit. I saw that he was intoxicated, and I ordered him to go home, and told him that he was suspended. He did not walk away steadily. He was the worse for liquor. I considered that he was not in a fit state to have charge of the engine. He had arrived then with the Campoolee train. I examined his engine, and saw that there was no water in his gauge glass, showing that there was too little in the boiler.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I do not recollect the date. Prisoner was the worse for liquor. He spoke to me roughly and ungentlemanly. He telegraphed to me to send him a fireman, but he did not get any reply. He telegraphed to me to send him a fireman for Tulegaum. He telegraphed to "send a proper fireman." Defendant has been three years in the Company's service. I did not see defendant arrive in Bombay. I will not draw the line between intoxication and drunkenness. I reported the matter on the same morning. I shall not swear, but he was drunk.

Re-examined by his Worship.—The defendant was discharged from the Company's service on the 12th of August.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, but their evidence was not so satisfactory as to prove that the prisoner was intoxicated on the 6th of August instant.

On the case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Barton for the defence stated that there was no evidence to prove the charge against his client, who he said was perfectly sober on the day in question. The learned Counsel said, where was the Boree Bunder Station Master whose evidence was material in this case? He was not in Court, because his evidence would have proved the innocence of the prisoner. Mr. Barton further contended that the magistrate had no jurisdiction whatever in such cases.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Luckmichund Muniram and others *vs.* Ramlall Thackoorseydass and others. Exceptions for Argument.

Cullianjee Heerjee *vs.* Soonderjee Narronjee.—For hearing.

Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccondjee.—For hearing.

Mahomed Esmael bin Fuzloodeen Sarvut *vs.* Luckmeedass Hurrybhoy.—For hearing.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar.

20th August 1863.

Business for Disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the will of Savitreeboye widow, deceased. Bhojee Amrootrow *vs.* Madhowrow Damajee. Part heard.

In the matter of the will of Damajee Crustnajee, deceased. Madhowrao Damajee *vs.* Bhoyee Amrootrow. Part heard.

S. COMPTON, Ecclesiastical Registrar.
Ecclesiastical Registrar's Office, 20th August 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

352 Jamnadass Balkissondass *vs.* Toolseydass Kessondass.

366 Jumna Khojin woman *vs.* Hamajee widow Administratrix, &c.

367 Jumna Khojin woman *vs.* Dinshaw Dossabhoy Patell, &c.

392 Jairaz Munjee and another *vs.* Treebhowandass Jugjeewandass.

403 Syed Jaffer bin Syed Shawsab and others *vs.* Chand Beebee widow.

436 Abdoola Vullud Badoolla and another *vs.* Nadur bin Allandeen and another, &c.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

402 Karsondass Madhowdass *vs.* Mahamudram Ramjus.

430 Thucker Gangjee Coverjee *vs.* Shah Megjee Cullianjee. Part heard.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

202 Nagurdass Purmanundass *vs.* Kessowjee Naik and others. Part heard.

106 Ramchunder Bhowaneesunker *vs.* Crustnath Abbajee.

217 Framjee Nowrojee *vs.* Bazonjee Jeensbhoy.

J. M. MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 20th August 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—20*th August.*

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Rustomjee Cawasjee vs. *Hormuzjee Sapoorjee*

This was two separate actions to recover the sums of three hundred and seventy rupees, four annas, being the amount of three hundred rupees on a promissory note, and interest seventy rupees, four annas, on the 30th of December 1860, and the second for one hundred and sixty one rupees, eight annas, being for money lent and advanced to defendant on the 14th of January 1861, as per account signed by the defendant. The latter was the balance of an account of three hundred and one rupees, eight annas, deducting one hundred and forty rupees paid on account.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Connon, for the defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee said, that on a previous occasion, on the 7th of August 1863, the plaintiff had improperly sued defendant for Rs. 500, deducting Rs. 40, which was an admitted item of set-off, and the Court struck the case off as, on the face of the summons, the Court had no jurisdiction. The present action was therefore brought on a promissory note for Rs. 300.

Mr. Connon said, that the plaintiff could not succeed in the present action, and cited several cases, among others, that of Grimbly *vs.* Aykroyd, I Exchequer Reports, p 479. The learned counsel contended that as the plaintiff in the former action had treated the promissory note and another claim as one connected account, by suing on both in one summons, he could not now be permitted to split up the demand. He would ask His Honor to take judicial notice of another claim prefered by plaintiff which was to come on for trial the next day.

Mr. Hormusjee was heard in reply. He contended that the cases cited by the learned counsel for the defendant did not apply to the present action, as in the case cited, the account was one connected transaction.

The case was postponed until the 19th instant, and this morning His Honor delivered the following judgment, the defendant not appearing:—

The objection which was taken by the learned counsel for the defendant in these cases, that the plaintiff has divided his cause of action for the purpose of bringing two suits in this Court must be over ruled. Mr. Connon admits that the particulars stated in these summonses shew that the plaintiff has *two* distinct causes of action against the defendant, and that there would have been no objection to his bringing two separate actions, had he not endeavoured to recover the whole amount of his claims, which exceed Rs 500, by one summons, which he, some weeks ago, issued against the defendant. In that summons the plaintiff sought to reduce his demand below Rs. 500, by giving credit for a set off, which was not admitted; the cause was therefore struck out, as on the face of the summons the Court had no jurisdiction. The plaintiff has now issued two summonses against the defendant for the two separate claims which were included in the former summons, (without giving credit for the set-off) and in doing so it cannot be said that he has divided his cause of action. The items in the two summonses are not so connected as to form one cause of action, although they might be recovered under one count; there is nothing to shew that the plaintiff has ever treated them as the component parts of one entire demand. The circumstance of his having sought to recover them by one action, in which he was unsuccessful, does not bar the right which it is admitted he possessed, before instituting that action, of entering two plaints for their recovery; on the contrary, it appears from his books that the two accounts have been kept separate. There would therefore be a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 370-4 with costs certified, and for Rs, 161-8, with costs certified, likewise.

Narrayen Gomajeevs. Wooma Dolla and Tarro Jetta.

This was a cross-action to recover the sum of one hundred and seventeen rupees, four annas, being a amount of one hundred and fifty four rupees for charcoal supplied to defendant on the 3rd December 1861, and twelve rupees four annas interest, less forty nine rupees received on account.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said, the defence was that the charcoal was a myth, and had never been supplied to his clients. It was a got up case altogether. The defendants had sued the plaintiff in the previous action for Rs. 345, for which the latter (the plaintiff) obtained a verdict. The case was postponed at a late hour yesterday until this day, when as the plaintiff had made out a very weak case, and did not now appear, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for some measure for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Mofussil has for years been felt by the most experienced Judicial Officers of the Bombay Presidency. So long ago as in 1852 strong opinions on this subject were expressed and the discussion has since been frequently renewed. The great obstacle experienced in giving effect to the general wish for amelioration has arisen from the expected difficulty of adapting the principles of a Bankrupt Law to the circumstances of Indian Society, and the constitution of the Mofussil Courts. This difficulty has by some been considered insurmountable and caused the rejection in 1858 of the proposals made by the Bombay Government for a general Insolvency Act to be passed by the Legislative Council of India. It was considered that while the discredit attached to bankruptcy would operate much less forcibly in India than in England, in preventing the recklessly incurring of debts, an Insolvency Law could hardly be devised which should not afford opportunities for fraud by bankrupts including in their Schedules fictitious claims, the satisfaction of which would exhaust or diminish the funds otherwise distributable amongst the genuine creditors. The existing procedure of the Civil Courts, on the other hand, it was thought, provided in a great measure for the fair distribution of an Insolvent's property amongst those who were entitled to it, and this end would be still more effectually secured by the Code of Civil Procedure.

That Code has since become law and has amongst other beneficial objects provided for a more speedy change and equal distribution of a debtor's assets amongst his creditors. But except in the case of debts under Rs. 100 it affords no permanent relief to the debtor, while every creditor to secure a share in the available property is still obliged to undergo the expense and anxiety of a lawsuit. The latter is in itself a serious evil, but the former is an obstruction to the growth of trade and enterprise, which in every civilized country it has been found necessary by some means to remove as a condition essential to the progress of material prosperity.

In this Presidency the great increase in the number of law suits in some districts concurrently with the introduction of administrative measures calculated to ameliorate the circumstances of the people attracted a few years since the attention of the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut, and an examination of the cases in the Zillah of Ahmednuggur showed, that the vast majority were suits brought by Soukars against members of the poorer classes for sums originally of small amount, but increased in many instances four or five-fold by the operation of Act XXVIII. of

abeyance ever since his accession. The destruction of a large part of the revenue of government by the abolition of all duties—the exclusion from his councils of many of the nobles and most experienced men in the nation, while he surrounded himself with a number of young, inexperienced, and many of them most objectionable men as his confidential advisers—the relaxation or discontinuance of all efforts to repress crime, or punish it when committed—and the neglect of all measures for placing the prosperity of the country on any solid basis —have, notwithstanding the affection many of the people bore him, produced growing dissatisfaction. Still, confiding in his good nature, all were willing to wait in hope of a change for the better; while the Christians, grateful for the liberty they enjoyed to worship, teach, and extend the knowledge of Christianity, directed their chief attention to the enlightenment of the masses of their heathen countrymen.

"'Within the last two or three months extraordinary efforts have been made to bring the King's mind under the influence of the old superstitions of the country, and these have succeeded to an extent which has resulted in his ruin. Within this period a sort of mental epidemic has prevailed in the adjacent provinces and in the capital. The subjects of this disease pretended to be unconscious of their actions, and to be unable to refrain from leaping, running, dancing, &c. These persons also saw visions and heard voices from the invisible world. One of these visions, seen by many, was the ancestors of the King, and the voices they heard announced the coming of these ancestors to tell the King what he was to do for the good of the country. Subsequently a message was brought to him as from his ancestors to the effect that, if he did not stop "the praying," some great calamity would soon befall him. To the surprise of his best friends, the King was exceedingly interested in this strange movement, seemed to believe the pretended message from the world of spirits, and encouraged the frantic dancers, who daily thronged his house, and declared that the disease would continue to increase till "the praying" was stopped. It is generally reported that these movements were prompted by the guardians of the idols, and promoted by his own *Mena maso*,* who bribed parties to come as sick persons in large numbers from the country, in order to continue the delusion.

"It was then proposed to assassinate a number of Christians as a means of stopping the progress of Christianity, and also to kill the chief nobles who opposed the King's proceedings. With a view of increasing the influence of this fanatical party, the King issued an order that all persons meeting any of the so-called sick should take off their hats, and thus show them the same mark of respect as was formerly given to the national idols when they were carried through the city. With the view also of shielding the perpetrators of the intended murders, the King announced his intention to issue an order, or law, that any person found wishing to fight with fire-arms, swords, or spears should not be prevented, and that if any one were killed the murderer should not be punished. This alarmed the whole community. On the 7th inst. Radama repeated before his Ministers and others in the Palace his determination to issue that order; and among all the *Mena maso* present only three opposed the issuing of the order; many were silent, the rest expressed their approval. The nobles and heads of the people spent the day in deliberating on the course they should pursue, and the next morning the Queen, the Prime Minister, with about 100 of the nobles and heads of the people, including the Commander-in-Chief, the King's treasurer, and the first officer of the Palace, went to the King, and remonstrated against his legalizing murder, and besought him most earnestly not to issue such order. It is said that the Prime Minister went on his knees before him, and begged him not to issue this obnoxious law; but he remained unmoved. The Minister then rose and said to the King, "Do you say before all these nobles that if any man is going to fight another with fire-arms, sword, or spear that you will not prevent him, and that if he kills any one he shall not be punished?" The King replied, "I agree to that." Then said the Minister, "It is enough; we must arm;" and, turning to his followers, said, "Let us return." I saw the long procession as they passed my house, grave and silent, on their way to the Minister's dwelling. The day was spent in deliberation, and they determined to oppose the King.

"'Towards the evening I was most providentially preserved from assassination at the King's house, five of his confidential advisers—*i. e.*, the *Mena maso*—having, as I have since been well informed, combined to take my life, as one of the means of arresting the progress of Christianity. Under God I owe my preservation to the warning of my friends and the provision made by the Prime Minister for my safety. I went to the King an hour earlier than usual, and returned immediately, to prepare for removal to a place of greater safety near my own house. Messengers from the Minister were waiting my return, and before dusk I removed to the house of Dr. Davidson, which stands on the edge of Andohalo, the large space where public assemblies are often held. The city was in great commotion; all night women and children and slaves, with portable valuables, were hurrying from the city, while crowds of armed men from the suburbs were crowding into it. At daybreak on the 9th some 2,000 or more troops occupied Andohalo. The ground around the Prime Minister's house, on the summit of the northern crest of the mountain close by, was filled with soldiers, while every avenue to the city was securely kept by the Minister's troops. The first object of the nobles was to secure upwards of 30 of the more obnoxious of the *Mena maso*, whom they accused of being the advisers and abettors of the king in his unjust and injurious measures. A number of these were taken and killed, a number fled, but 12 or 13 remained with the King. These the nobles required should be surrendered to them. The King refused, but they threatened to take them by force from the Palace, to which the King had removed. Troops continued to pour in from adjacent and distant posts; and, as the few soldiers with the King refused to fire on those surrounding the Palace, the people, though pitying the King, did not take up arms in his defence. He consented at length to surrender the *Mena maso*, on condition that their lives should be spared, and that they should be confined for life in fetters. On Monday, the 11th, they were marched by Andohalo, on their way to the spot where the irons were to be fixed on their limbs.

"'In the course of the discussion with the nobles the King had said he alone was Sovereign, his word alone was law, his person was sacred, he was supernaturally protected, and would punish severely the opposers of his will. This led the nobles to say that as he was not safe for him to live, and he died by their hands the next morning within the Palace. The Queen, who alone was with him, used every effort, to the last moment of his life, to save him—but in vain. His advisers, the *Mena maso*, were afterwards put to death.

"'In the course of the forenoon four of the chief nobles went to the Queen with a written paper, which they handed to her expressing the terms or conditions on which for the future the country should be governed. They requested her to read it, stating that if she consented to govern according to these conditions they were willing that she should be the Sovereign of the country, but that if she objected or declined they must seek another ruler. The Queen, after reading the document, and listening to it and receiving explanations on one or two points, expressed her full and entire consent to govern according to the plan therein set forth. The nobles then said, "We also bind ourselves by this agreement. If we break it, we shall be guilty of treason and if you break it we shall do as we have done now." The prime Minister then signed the document on behalf of the nobles and heads of the people, and the Queen signed it also. The Chiefs of the nobles remained in the Palace and between 1 and 2 o'clock the firing of cannon announced the commencement of a new reign.

"'Between 3 and 4 o'clock a party of officers came with a copy of this document, which they read to us. I can only state two or three of its chief items.

"'The word of the Sovereign alone is not to be law, but the nobles and heads of the people, with the Sovereign, are to make the laws.

"'Perfect liberty and protection are guaranteed to all foreigners who are obedient to the laws of the country.

"'Friendly relations are to be maintained with all other nations.

"'Duties are to be levied, but commerce and civilization are to be encouraged.

"'Protection and liberty to worship, teach and promote the extension of Christianity are secured to the native Christians, and the same protection and liberty are guaranteed to those who are not Christians.

"'Domestic slavery is not abolished; but masters are at liberty to give freedom to their slaves, or to sell them to others.

"'No person is to be put to death for any offence by the word of the Sovereign alone; and no one is to be sentenced to death till twelve men have declared such person to be guilty of the crime to which the law awards the punishment of death.

"'An hour afterwards we were sent for to the Palace that we might tender our salutations to the new Sovereign, who assured us of her friendship for the English, her good will to ourselves, and her desire to encourage our work. I cannot add more now. We are all well.—Yours truly,

W. ELLIS.

"'Rev. Dr. Tidman.

"'P.S. June 17.—Everything is going on well. The new Queen has written to Queen Victoria and to the Emperor of the French, announcing her accession to the throne, her wish to maintain unimpaired the relations of amity and friendship established between the two nations and Madagascar, and assuring both Sovereigns that she will protect the persons and property of their subjects who may come to this country. The officer who gave me this statement informed me also, with evident pleasure, that all the members of the Government had carefully examined the treaty with England, and agreed to accept it, and fulfil its conditions. I am well, and as strong for work as I ever felt since my arrival in Madagascar. Our missionary prospects seem to rest on a better foundation than ever."

* Mena maso, literally, red eyes. These are not the acknowledged Ministers of the King, but a sort of inquisitors supposed to investigate and search out everything tending to the injury of the Government, and to give private and confidential intimation to the King of all occurrence, as well as advice on all affairs: and their eyesare supposed to be red with the strain or continuance of difficult investigations.

THE DECIMAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS IN PRACTICE.

(Times, July 2.)

THE House of Commons have given their sanction to the second reading of a Bill to compel the English people to abandon their old system of weights and measures, mode of reckoning, and coinage, and to adopt within three years from the passing of the Act, under pecuniary penalties, the decimal and metric systems that have been introduced into France. The arguments, or rather allegations, put forward to justify this revolution, and on which the House acted, were, according to Mr. Ewart, whose knowledge of France and French affords infinite amusement to the *habitues* of Mesrice's, that the metric system "proceeded by decimals me and down in a regular tabular form, and with such extreme accuracy that it was almost impossible to make a mistake in the calculation;" that "it was now admitted to be one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed on France;" "that our trade was larger with countries using the metric system than with countries using the English system; that it would effect a saving of labour to one Belgian merchant of two clerks; and that it was a perfect decimal system, which experience had shown to be a system not theoretical but eminently practical." According to Mr. Cobden, who is too apt to adopt without investigation the statements of "mon ami, M. Michel Chevalier," the eminent expounder of other men's discoveries in politico-economical science, Englishmen are to be coerced into the use of French weights and measures, because when negotiating the commercial treaty he "felt humiliated; for while the French system was symmetrical, logical, and consistent, the English was dislocated, incoherent, and utterly inconsistent;" because it was recommended by Sir Rowland Hill, Dr. Farr, and Mr. Anderson; because it promised a great economy of time and labour; because "the logical sequence with which the decimals in the French metric system followed one another afforded satisfaction to the reason, and it gave a constant triumph to the reason;" and because certain eminent scientific men, whose names he quoted, believed boys at school would save half their time in the study of arithmetic, or "two years at least."

Now, despite these confident assertions, it will not be difficult to show to all who have something more than a superficial knowledge of the habits and customs of Frenchmen that, according to their experience, the decimal system is not the most convenient one for trade, and that the metric system is not uniformly and generally carried out in a symmetrical, logical, or consistent manner either in trade or in scientific calculations; but that the metric system is impracticable in detail, and that in retail trade the petty purchases and sales, which after all constitute the mass of trading operations of the people, it renders exactness in dealing impossible, and entails a loss to either seller or buyer, or else creates a mass of petty credits that from their number cannot be controlled, and breed endless disputes insignificant as is the amount which causes them.

Before, during, and after the metric system was made compulsory I happened to be following the scientific course—for at that time the *bifurcation d'etudes* existed in the College St. Louis, now the Lycee d'Harcourt, which then boasted a high mathematical reputation and of turning out more successful candidates for the Ecole Polytechnique than any one of the other colleges. One of the professors of Mathematiques Speciales was M. Vincent, well known to the English reader for his *Geometrie*, and chief assistant to his father-in-law M. Bourdon in composing the textbook of arithmetic adopted by the University for the use of schools and colleges throughout France. The first Professor of Mathematiques Elementaires—not very elementary, by the bye—was M. Darville, a mathematician of great promise had his life been spared, and a teacher for whom I, and I imagine his *eleves*, felt as Rugbeans do for Arnold. The metric system and the investigation of the theory on which it was constructed formed a leading feature in the course, and all the more importance was attached to it because it was just then coming into operation. At the same time our system of notation was discussed and all the questions attached to it were analyzed. Perhaps it will assist the reader to better understand and estimate the importance of the revolution with which we are threatened in our institutions, the soundness of the views of Messrs. Ewart and Cobden, and the wisdom of the House of Commons, if I endeavour to give the heads of the lectures by one of the leading mathematicians of France at so critical a juncture. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since I heard them; but their clear, distinct, and incisive logic has not faded from the memory, though I may be unable to do them justice. He did not begin in the style in vogue under the July Monarchy—"Parmi les prodiges qu'enfante la premiere Revolution"—for with him it was unfortunately necessary to speak of the *first* Revolution; but he commenced by a luminous description of the confusion that reigned in France among weights and measures before the commencement of the present century—a confusion as great as that which exists in England. He bade us all turn out our pockets, and assured us we would find pieces of centimes, liards, sous and pieces of four sous, half-francs and copper pieces of 15 sous, francs, and pieces of 30 sous, ecus of three francs, and pieces of five francs. Gold had we none. He next dwelt on the advantages of uniformity and the wisdom of having a common standard for reference—arguments now familiar to the public, and which no one disputes,—and explained how the Commission adopted for the new standard for length, from which the other standards were deduced, the ten millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator, measured on the arc of the meridian passing from Dunkirk to Bayonne. This part was called the metre, and to simplify arithmetical calculations it was decided to construct tables on the decimal system, the multiples being distinguished by Greek prefixes, and the submultiples by Latin prefixes. Thus the ten times the unit became a decametre, and a tenth of a unit a decimetre: ten times the decametre, or a hundred times the unit, a hectometre; and tenth of the decimetre, or hundredth of the unit, became a centimetre and so on; the succeeding multiples receiving the names of kilometre and myriametre

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1863.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO AUGUST FIRST.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 27*th July*.

American news to the 15th instant.

General Lee has recrossed the Potomac.

General Meade has occupied Hagerstown, and has captured a Confederate brigade.

Port Hudson, as well as Vicksburg has surrendered unconditionally.

The attack on Charleston has been resumed, and Torris Island has been taken by the Federals.

General Bragg has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and General Shirman has been defeated.

General Johnstone is on the Big (?) Black river.

Great riots have taken place at New York in resistance of the Conscription in which fifteen thousand people took part.

Brought (?) suspended.

Gold 28 premium.

Russian replies published, that to France is intensely insolent.

The note to Austria attempts to detach her from the Western powers.

Austria replied immediately, declining positively to be detached.

Lord Palmerston has declared England will continue to act with France and Austria.

The Money Market is much depressed, and funds are steadily sinking.

The Poles have had several remarkable successes in the field.

The five Neapolitan Brigands who were arrested on board the French steamer at Genoa have been surrendered by the Italian Government.

The French authority is thoroughly established in Mexico, and Juarez has been abandoned by his troops.

The Indian Budget was introduced on the 23rd July.

Last year's deficit estimated at six hundred thousand pounds ; this year there is a surplus of one million two hundred and eighty thousand pounds.

Government will carry out the Janotor (?) Commissions report, and take further measures to stimulate cotton cultivation.

Lord Clyde is dangerously ill of atrophy.

Sikh troops are to be sent to New Zealand.

In the case of Abraham *v*. Abraham the decision of the Sudder Court is reversed.

The verdict in the Roupell case is indecisive.

An Oriental Company has been projected ; the first hotel is to be built at Bombay, instead of at Galle.

Cotton Market very firm ; prices tending steadily upwards.

Best Surats nineteen pence.

LONDON, 28*th July*.

Parliament prorogued.

The Queen's Speech is very vague ; but alludes to prosperity in India.

A panic on the Stock Exchange.

Consols flat.

Confederate loan, twenty discount.

News from America to eighteenth.

Charleston heavily bombarded, for three days.

Order restored at New York.

General Lee is at Culpepper.

Gold one hundred and twenty-three.

Correspondence represents New York riots as most sanguinary ; the mob ten thousand strong ; one hundred people killed.

Public buildings and Abolitionists residences burned.

The negroes quarters were devastated, and many negroes hung on lamp-posts.

Martial law proclaimed.

Similar riots have taken place at Boston and Hartford.

Decision of Banda Prize money postponed until next Session.

The Marquis of Normanby is dead.

Cotton, active demand, at enchanced prices.

Good enquiry for cotton to arrive ; 17¾d. for fair Dhollera Merchants shipment.

Best Surat twenty pence half penny.

LONDON, 30*th July*.

Liverpool market this day quiet and steady ; sales five thousand.

Broach nineteen pence.

Dhollera eighteen pence farthing.

Ginned Dharwar nineteen pence half penny.

Riots at New York in consequence of the Conscription being enforced.

LONDON, *Aug* 1*st*.

The Panic on the Stock Exchange rapidly subsided, in consequence of the belief that peace would be preserved.

Consols, ninety-three and one-eight.

Foreign Securities firmer.

Confederate Loan seventeen discount.

England France and Austria, will, it is believed, present collective notes to Russia.

Rumour in France that Gortschakoff has resigned.

Sir Cresswell Cresswell is dead.

The Goodwood Stakes was won by *Blackdown*. Findon Stakes by *Paris* ; Drawing-room stakes by *Maccaroni* and the Goodwood Cup *Isoliva* and *Tornata*, case decided, backers of *Tornata* win.

Cotton quieter ; prices well maintained.

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